

AS I have given up the Business of STAY-
MAKING for some Time to Mr. JOSEPH
FOARD, This is to request all my old Cus-
tomers to settle their Accounts, as soon as possible,
that I may have it in my Power to wind up the
Business: And as I have been at Pains to Instruct the
said FOARD sufficient to carry on the Business in
the best Manner, after acknowledging myself obli-
ged to them for their Encouragement to me, I
shall be very Thankful for the Continuance of
their Custom still to him.

CHARLES WALLACE.

MR. CHARLES WALLACE having given
me up his Business of STAY-MAKING,
and furnished me with a complete Assortment of
GOODS for carrying it on; I hereby give Notice
to his Customers and Others, who shall please to
employ me, That their Orders for STAYS will
be Executed in the best Manner; and as the Bu-
siness cannot be carried on but at a great Expence,
I hope they will always contrive me the Money as
soon as possible, after receiving the Stays, as I
shall allow a considerable Abatement in the Prices,
or prompt Pay, or Three Months Credit.

JOSEPH FOARD.

to be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER,
by the Subscribers, at Allen's-Fresh Mills in
Charles County, on the second Wednesday of Janu-
ary next, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

A PARCEL of likely Country-born SLAVES,
and Others, consisting of Men, Women,
and Children, among them a fine Cook Wench,
who is a good Seamstress, and can do any Kind of
House-work; a Blacksmith, several good Plow-
men, &c. some Draft Horses, and fine Mares of
the English Breed; two Yoke of Draft Steers, and
other Cattle; Carts, Ploughs, Hoes, Axes, &c.
and some Household Furniture.

At the same Time and Place will be exposed to
sale, about Four Hundred Barrels of Indian Corn,
all to be delivered immediately to the Purchasers,
at one Place, convenient to a Landing on Wic-
omoco River.

If the above Day proves falling Weather, the
sale to be on the next fair Day; to begin at
Ten o'Clock.

THOMAS CONTEE,
HENRY FENDALL.

QUEEN-ANNE'S County, FREE SCHOOL, Nov. 26.

THIS is to inform the PUBLIC, That
WILLIAM KEAN, who had a regular
University Education in Trinity College, Dublin,
and has been Employed for many Years in the
most noted Academies in England and Ireland, has
opened School in the above mentioned Place,
where young Gentlemen will be Educated in Latin,
Greek, Hebrew, the Grecian and Roman Histories,
and Antiquities: Likewise a proper Writing Ma-
ster attends said School, who Teaches Reading,
Writing, Arithmetic, Vulgar, Decimal and Du-
decimal, Geometry, Planometry, Trigonometry,
Surveying, Gauging, Italian Book-keeping, Na-
vigation, and the Proportions for Horizontal Dial,
&c. Any Gentleman who favours him with the
Care of his Children, may be assured, that there
will be the most punctual Care observed both as to
their Principles of Virtue and Morality, as well as
their School Education.

N. B. Until the Dwelling House is in good
Repair for the Reception of Gentlemen to Board
and Lodge, there are good and convenient Lodg-
ings near the School.

LOST from the Sloop Mary, on Friday the
30th of November last, off Hackett's Point,
Two Fathom Water, an ANCHOR, crooked
in the Shanks, with a small Buoy Rope 7 Fathoms
long, a Splice in the Middle, a Cyprus Root Buoy,
and about 12 Fathoms of Cable.

Whoever takes up said Anchor, and will in-
form Mr. Samuel Middleton at Annapolis, or Mr.
William Hick at Lancaster Furnace, shall be paid
Salvage, with Thanks.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel County Jail,
as Runaways,

Jabu Scham, he is thick and well made, about
Feet 10 inches high, wears his own Hair, had
on a red Druggert Coat and Waistcoat, Buckskin
reeches, Olabrags Shirt, Yarn Hose, and Coun-
try made Shoes.

Margaret Cant, a tall slim Woman, much pitted
with the Small-Pox, and says she belongs to Ben-
jamin Philpott, in Port-Tobacco. Their Masters
are desired to pay Charges, and take them away.

ROBERT HENWARD, Jailor.

Wind, in Charles-Street.

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXth Year.]

THURSDAY, January 3, 1765.

[N^o. 1026.]

A LETTER from Radaja Muly Albucassar,
an eminent Gentleman at Calcutta, to his Friend
Cressid Lyndaraxa Selim, an Officer of Dis-
tinction in the Court of the Great Mogul.

FROM what I have said to thee, Friend
Cressid, in my foregoing Letters, con-
cerning the Laws of these Barbarians,
thou wilt see they are in some Measure
contradictory in their Nature, and in
some Respects cruel in their End. I have not yet,
however, acquainted thee with all.—In their
Civil Proceedings, as they term every Dispute be-
tween Debtor and Creditor, if the former by any
unforeseen Accident, or unmerited Misfortune, is
rendered incapable of paying whatever he may
owe, the latter, by the Laws of their Land, has
a Right to seize his Person, at the first Opportunity,
and imprison him till the last Rupee is discharged.
—Cases of this Nature very frequently occur,
where, in order to oblige a Debtor to clear his
Accounts with the World, they deprive him of
the only possible Means; and humanely think that
the readiest Method of enabling him to comply
with their Demands, will be to leave him utterly
destitute of Bread.

It must be owned, however, that the universal
Depravity of Principles in their common Occur-
rences, renders the Necessity indispensable for some
salutary Severity in their Laws:—But the Ex-
pedient I have been talking of, is not more incon-
sistent than inhuman, and argues no less the Weak-
ness of their Understandings, than the Barbarity
of their Hearts.—In commercial Affairs, the
Inequity of their Laws is monstrous—the Inno-
cent are indiscriminately punished with the Guilty,
and the Man, whom unforeseen Calamities have
reduced to an Incapacity of paying his Creditors,
is no more entitled to their Pity, than he who
ruined himself through a criminal Prodigality, and
knew that the Money he was lavishly squandering
in Riot, could not by any Means be his own.

There are Numbers among this extraordinary
People, who have no visible Way of Existing but
by the ridiculous Credulity of such as will Credit
them for the necessary Articles of Life.—This
Class of Men, Friend Cressid, while they keep up
the Appearance of Integrity, may commit what-
ever Frauds they think proper, without dreading
any capital Punishment from the Laws:—Hence
it is very frequent for a Man to go in Debt without
the least Intention of ever paying a Farthing, and
to maintain the Character of honest, all the Time
he is dealing in Artifice and Deceit. He may de-
fraud thee of Thousands as long as he adds Hy-
pocrisy to the Crime of Robbery, and be as great
a Villain as he pleases, if he only seems to deal
with thee as an upright Man. All thou canst do
is to imprison him with the unfortunate Debtor,
whom real Calamities have plunged in Penury and
Distress: And even this poor Revenge thou wilt
be seldom inclined to take, because it must be at-
tended with Expence, and there being little Pro-
bability of recovering any Thing from such Kind
of People, thou wilt not run the Hazard of fresher
Losses, by throwing away good Money after bad.
Thus thou seest the candid, the ingenious Robber,
who, thro' Necessity, despoils thee of some despi-
cable Trifle, is immediately put to Death, while
an uncertain Imprisonment is the only Punishment
of the artful Villain, who strips thee of Fifty
Times the Sum, puts thee to innumerable Incon-
veniences by Expectations from his solemn Word,
and perpetrates at once the Crimes of Perjury and
Plunder, under the specious Garb of Honesty and
Trade.

In Reality thou wouldst imagine, from a tho-
rough Intercourse with these Barbarians, that the
Nature of Things was inverted, and that Villai-
nies grew innocent, nay meritorious, in Proportion
as they become great. If (as I have often repeat-
ed) a necessitous Wretch shall Rob an Individual
of a Bit of Silver, his Portion is Death. If a
Man in high Office plunders a whole Kingdom,
he is distinguished by Favour and Reward. If an
obscure or private Person kills a Fellow Subject,
'tis Murder.—If a Man wantonly sacrifices
the Lives of Thousands, 'tis Glory; the Poverty

of the Crime is rendered unpardonable in the first
Instance, and the Enormity illustrious in the second;
the petty Villain is gibbeted as a Victim to Justice;
the monstrous immortaliz'd as a Victim to Fame.
Alas! my Friend Cressid, couldst thou imagine
that human Nature was capable of Inconsistency
so incredible, or suppose the Mind of Man harden-
ed in Cruelties so execrable, so absurd! yet these
People hold the most distinguished Place for Equity
and Moderation in all the Christian Part of the
World, and are highly celebrated for the Wisdom
and Clemency of their Laws!

My next Letter, Friend Cressid, shall contain
some Remarks on their Administration of Justice,
and give thee an Account in what Manner those
Laws are executed, of which I have been saying
so very much. For the present rejoice with me
that neither of us are Christians nor Europeans,
but profess a Religion, and live in a Country which
render it criminal in any Person to be wicked, and
look upon none to be ennobled by their Titles, who
have lost their Worth and Humanity as Men.

From a late PUBLIC LEDGER.

AS you have already indulged me so far, as
to insert in your instructive as well as enter-
taining Paper, several little innocent, poetical Co-
nundrums, by Way of Dialogue, which I have
occasionally sent you, I flatter myself the under-
written Question, with the various Answers thereto
annexed, will meet with equal Indulgence. Who
the real Author of them is, I must ingenuously
acknowledge, that I don't know; but I can assure
you, they were given me in Manuscript by a young
Lady, who is not only a Toast, but a mental
Charm; or, in other Terms, as polite and ac-
complish'd a Female Companion as a Man can
ever wish to meet with. When she favour'd me
with the Transcript, I dare Answer for her that
she had no Thought or Intention that I should
communicate them to the Public; however, if you
think them worthy of your Acceptance, I'll run
the Risque for once, of incurring her Displeasure.

I am, Yours, &c. H. H.

A ludicrous DIALOGUE between CLARISSA and
PHILANDER.

CL. I'VE thought;—the fair Clarissa cries,
What is it like, Sir?

PHIL. ————Like your Eyes.

'Tis like a Chair;—'tis like a Flea:

'Tis like a Purge;—'tis like a Key:

'Tis like a Beggar;—like the Sun;

'Tis like the Dutch;—'tis like the Moon;

'Tis like a Kilderkin of Ale;

'Tis like the Doctor;—like a Whale.

CL. Why are my Eyes, Sir, like a Sword?

For that's the Thought, upon my Word.

PHIL. Ah witness ev'ry Wound I feel,

The Deaths they give their Likeness tell.—

'Tis like a Chair, we often find;

Because 'tis most an End behind:—

'Tis like a Key; for 'twill undo one:—

'Tis like a Purge; for 'twill run thro' one:—

'Tis like a Flea, for Reason good,

'Tis often drawing human Blood:—

'Tis like a Beggar;—you shall hear,

'Tis often brought before the May'r.—

'Tis like the Sun; because 'tis gilt,

Besides, it travels in a Belt:—

'Tis like the Dutch;—we plainly see,

Because that State, whenever we

A Push for our own Interest make,

Do instantly our Side forsake:—

The Moon:—Why, when all's said and done,

A Sword is very like the Moon;

For if his Majesty (God bless him)

When Country Sheriffs come to address him,

Is pleas'd his Honours to bestow

On him, before him kneeling low,

This o'er his Shoulders glitters bright,

And adds new Glories to the Night.

'Tis like a Kilderkin, no doubt,

For 'tisn't long a-drawing out:—

'Tis like the Doctor; for who will

Dispute the Doctor's Pow'r to kill?—

A Whale:—Let me consider well,
A Sword is mighty like a Whale;
For since all Swords are Swords d'ye see;
E'en let it then a Back-Sword be;
Which, when apply'd, can seldom fail
To raise up Something—like a whale.

Extra from a late Essay on the Government of
CHILDREN, under three general Heads,
HEALTH, MANNERS; and EDUCATION. By
James Nelson, Apothecary.

UNDER the first Head, the Author advises as
follows:

1. Children should suck the Breast of the Mo-
ther.

2. They should be put to the Breast within 24
Hours after Delivery, by which, if they suck lit-
tle or nothing at first, the Milk is brought gradu-
ally and kindly: A Method so successful, that
among 400 Women in the Lying-in Hospital in
Brownlow Street, not one had a sore Breast, or
Milk Fever, tho' both were common when it was
the Practice not to put the Child to the Breast, be-
fore the Milk came freely, or ran out of itself,
besides that the Child frequently suffered by the
Delay.

3. The Child should not continue to suck less
than Six Months, nor more than Twelve, Nine
Months the Medium, is generally to be preferred.

4. Sucking Children have generally too little
Sleep and too much Food, they should therefore
never suck in the Night, nor lie with the Mother,
if it can be helped.

5. The Nurse's Diet should consist of Vegetable
as well as Animal Food, but with her Vegetable
she should eat Pepper, which will prevent the
Production of Wind. She should also drink the
same Quantity of Wine or Ale to which she had
been used before, taking for granted that she did
not exceed the Bounds of Temperance; she should
also use moderate Exercise, but avoid Fatigue.

6. Water-pap should not be given to Children
that suck, under Pretence that Two Sorts of Milk
ought not to be mixed, for this Error destroys
Multitudes, by producing Gripes, Looseness, and
Convulsions.

7. Spice and Sugar should never be mixed in
their Food.

8. The first Change in the Child's Diet should
be from Milk to Broth, dropping the Milk by
Degrees.

9. Children should never eat Meat till they have
Teeth to grind it, and should be early taught to
chew it well. No Brandy or Spirits should be
mingled with their Food under Pretence of expel-
ling Wind, or curing Gripes, nor any Wine or
Strong Beer given them in the first 7 Years; nor
any Fish, if it was only for fear some Bone should
stick in their Throats.

10. New born Children should be warmly
cloathed, and their Cloaths lessened by Degrees,
regarding Seasons and other accidental Circum-
stances.

11. Their Head and Limbs, if not the whole
Body, should every Day be washed in cold Water,
and they should breathe a free open pure Air.

12. Children should have Exercise, for want of
which they often droop at 6 Months old; for
which their Teeth and a Thousand false Causes
are assigned.

13. All Bandages are pernicious, even Garters,
Wristbands, and Collars, and stiff Stays produce
narrow Breasts, stinking Breath, bad Lungs, and
a crooked Shape.

14. Children should never be kept long sitting
or standing, but especially while they are unable
to sustain their own Weight.

15. Children should be indulged with as much
Sleep as they can take, but not be in Bed waking,
nor without a Mattress; neither should Curtains
be drawn round the Bed, nor the Room be small.

16. Of Exercise, Walking is to be preferred in
the first Place, Riding on Horseback next, and,
if Infirmary makes it necessary in a Coach or
Chaise.